55a 1946

Wilberforce Educator Tells Research Bureau Operations

Defender Chicago, Ill.
55a Sat. 12-21-46

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Dr. Reid E. Jackson, director of the bureau of educational research, Wilberforce university, returned here this week from Tuskegee, where he presented a paper describing the operation of the bureau to the 13th annual session of the Commission on Higher Education, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

He pointed out that the Wilberforce bureau is able to serve the entire institution because of joint control by two governing boards, with final responsibility resting with the president.

Dr. Jackson revealed that the bureau is already doing research in the fields of educational and institutional research, educational services, clinical counselling, publications and information, bibliography collection, and testing. In addition it will study teacher placement.

"If the Negro is ever to be viewed in a completely objective manner," declared Dr. Jackson, "he must assume the greater burden. No greater opportunity for refining an objective view, exists than the construction of tests," he added. This does not mean "Negro" tests, but a broad construction of tests, integrating rather than separating Negro-white relationships, he continued. 12-21-46

As a result of the description of the Wilberforce bureau of educational research, several requests were extended Dr. Jackson for utilization of bureau services.

55c 1946

Greatness, In Spite Of Handicaps

Dr. Charles R. Drew, eminent blood plasma expert and pioneer on the blood bank, in a national radio broadcast in connection with National Negro Newspaper Week observance, took sharp exceptions to Gunner Myrdal's statement that "Negro genius is imprisoned in the Negro problem" in his works on the "American Dilemma." Despite this pre-occupation with color-prejudice, declared Dr. Drew, "Negroes break out of prison to achieve greatness in science." Dr. Drew, who is professor of surgery at Howard University Medical School and chief surgeon at Freedmen's hospital, said: "Granting that extraordinary talent, great intellectual strength and usual opportunity are necessary to break out of this prison of the Negro problem, it has been done in the past and is being done today."

Dividing then, the Negro scientists into two large classes, Dr. Drew lists:

Benjamin Banneker, mathematician, astronomer, surveyor, scholar, inventor, and one of the greatest scientists of the 18th century; Ernest E. Just, who unfolded new concepts of cell life and metabolism, changing for all time the older views and backed these new ideas with 35 years of most critical and productive research."

"In the field of experimental and horticultural and agricultural chemistry George Washington Carver was a phenomenon not yet categorized. In the second category we have many men: Hinton of Harvard in clinical pathology, who gave us the most sensitive test for syphillis; Percy Julian in Chemistry, one of the world's greatest authorities on the chemistry of the soy bean. Floyd Hall in industrial food chemistry, whose 80-odd patents relating to the preservation of foods, have to some degree revolutionized the food industry. Charles Stewart Parker, the botanist who has had the unique honor of discovering and describing 39 species of plants; and Charles Henry Turner, whose study of the life pattern of animals paved the way for behavioristic psychology."

Only recently in the pure science of mathematics a young Negro, Walter McAfee, was in charge of the calculations which eventuated in the radar linkage of the earth and moon.'

Dr. Drew says the list can be extended, not too far, it is true, for opportunities have been few, but far enough to stress again the fact that true greatness and rare genius can be found in all races and that the products of these gifted minds become the common property of all mankind.

Friendship House Forum To Hear Dr. L. Hall

Chicago Defender
14

NAPERVILLE, Ill.—Monday evening Forum of Friendship House, 309 E. 43d st., this week presents Dr. Lloyd Hall, director of research for Griffith Laboratories in a talk on Present Food Problems. Dr. Hall is one of America's most famous Negro scientists. Sat.

Other activities include, Tuesday evening Inquiry classes in religion and social problems conducted by Eddie Doherty and Valerie Thompson; Thursday evening Spanish class conducted by Genevieve James and Mothers' Club meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of the month. All functions are open to the public. 4-13-46

Negro Atom Scientist To Speak

CONSTITUTION
Ba.

Constitution State News Service.

ALBANY, May 25—Dr. Moddie Daniel Taylor, Professor of Chemistry at Lincoln University, and one of the few Negro scientists to work on the atomic bomb, will deliver the graduation address at the Albany State College Wednesday, June 5. Sun - 5-26-46

A commencement program opens Friday with senior class exercises and with the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Ralph W. Riley, President of the National Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., next Sunday. Tuesday, June 4, will be Alumni Day.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH'S economy which may rank alongside those made years ago in the Deeper South by George Washington Carver looms—development of a process for making critically needed paper and corrugated board from cotton stalks, heretofore a worthless production.

Chief credit for the process goes to Barbados-born Dr. Cyril Fitzgerald Atkins, head of the chemistry department, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

Since perfection of the process, Dr. Atkins and his associates have been beseiged with inquiries relative to the possibilities of commercial paper production.

The War Production Board's office of production research and development became intensely interested and appropriated $28,400 for the project. 3-24-46

The experiments prepared samples of paper made from whole cotton. In Savannah, the Herty foundation, using Dr. Atkins' method, has prepared corrugated board samples on a commercial basis. In Canton, N. C., the huge Champion Paper and Fiber Company has prepared a number of samples of paper. Birmingham Age-Herald

A variety of grades of paper can be produced, including writing papers which take ink well, paper towels, napkins, wrapping papers and cardboard for container production. Sun 3-24-46

According to information, the average acre of cotton yields 1,000 pounds of stalks, and this produces about 300 pounds of pulp. At the basic rate of 50 cents an hour for manual labor, a ton of stalks could be pulled and delivered for $7, Dr. Atkins estimates.

The major problem is that of harvesting the cotton stalk. To do this by hand would not be satisfactory, but Dr. Atkins holds high hopes that cotton planters or industrialists will contrive machinery which will perform this operation.

Negro Scientists Help Develop New Poison Gas

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill

By R. B. GOLDSBERRY

Revelation of a new war secret was made here this week by one of three Negro scientists who aided in its development. Sat 3-2-46

The secret was a number of lethal poison gases, declared to be more deadly than those used in World War I. Details were given to the Defender Tuesday by Dr. J. M. Richardson, official ophthalmologist for the toxicity laboratory on the University of Chicago campus where the gases were developed.

The other two Negro scientists, who worked on the project which investigated the effect of poison gases on human beings and animals, were Drs. James LuValle and James Henderson.

Doctor LuValle, who did research on the project in physical chemistry, is a former Olympic track star, and a graduate of the University of California where he received his doctorate in physical chemistry. He is now doing research with the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Doctor Henderson, who also did research in chemistry, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. After he completed his assignment at the toxicity laboratory, he went to the Carver Institute at Tuskegee where he is carrying on a type of research with plants started by the late Dr. George Washington Carver.

Care of the laboratory animals used in the experiments with the gases was under the direction of Mrs. Hanna Berry, laboratory technician and a graduate of the University of Chicago with a bachelor of science degree. Mrs. Berry was formerly employed in the laboratory at Provident Hospital.

Doctor Richardson, who maintains an office at 6306 Cottage Grove ave., investigated the effects of the gases on the eyes in addition to examining the eyes of all laboratory personnel to determine the effects of accidental exposures. Approximately 70,000 men and a few women volunteered as subjects for the blister gas experiments.

During the course of the experiments, Doctor Richardson said, a number of laboratory animals were exposed and the effects of the gases on the eyes were determined, and after establishing the safe dosage to be used, humans were exposed to certain of the gases in order that the effects on the eyes could be noted.

Tested and developed in the laboratory were 15,000 chemical compounds; and every potential new war gas and most of the gases rumored to have been developed by Germany and Japan were examined and evaluated, Doctor Richardson said.

Protective Ointments Effected

The experiments were carried on at the laboratory for four years, and as the gases were developed, protective anti-gas ointment to protect the Allied soldiers were also effected.

When Doctor Richardson was asked to join the project, sponsored by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and, later, by the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army, he was a staff member of the eye clinic of Billings Hospital, University of Chicago. Sat 3-2-46

The 36-year-old eye specialist is a graduate of Howard University Medical School. He did post-graduate work at Provident Hospital and the University of Chicago Medical School in ophthalmology. He is a diplomat of the National Medical Board and a diplomat of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

"No racial distinctions were made at the toxicity laboratory in contrast to other forms of wartime services," declared Doctor Richardson. "A large portion of the maintenance personnel were Negroes."

He said that a considerable amount of research has come out of the project which will be of medical benefit, but the details cannot be published at this time.

Certificates of recognition were awarded the scientists by the Office of Scientific Research, under whose auspices all war-time research and development were conducted, including the atom bomb.

$2,500 Grant FOR RESEARCH TO TUSKEGEE

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 7-20-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—President F. D. Patterson has announced receipt of a grant of $2,500 from the Research Corporation of New York. Known as the Frederick Gardner Cottrell Grant-In-Aid, provision is made for the research project entitled "The Methods of Preparation and the Chemical Properties of Bis-Brominated Ethers."

The project will be under the supervision of Dr. Clarence T. Mason, Research Associate of the Foundation, who will be assisted by two graduate students in chemistry for whom fellowships of $1,000 each are included in the grant.

BATTLE OF THE SEXES

Negro Scientist Key In Big Suit

Chicago Defender

Sex and soybeans brought the door of a Negro scientist a bitter birthright battle to this week.

Scientist Percy L. Julian's hot search for sex hormones in the soybeans ended this week in a Progesterone, the female hormone, was discovered by Dr. Julian while doing routine prying into the sex life of soybeans.

In the course of the research, Dr. Julian discovered the production of not only progesterone, but testosterone is said to have the male hormone, used in the treatment of disorders accompanying the male climacteric.

The giant Glidden paint company is backing its 47-year-old chemical wizard in a show-down against A. C. Shering Corp. of New Jersey to determine who will have Among all the sex hormones

Sat 1-12-46

had been an outstanding produce in the Shering line.

Shering Corp., which held a monopoly on synthetic sex hormones since 1938, is contending that the Negro scientist could not have found a way to process progesterone without using their patent.

Sat.

Both big corporations claim that progesterone could not be a promiscuous discovery.

Julian, one of the nation's top chemists, was hired in 1936 by the Glidden laboratory when it was losing money on unprofitable researches. Within a year, the Negro chemist had cut losses to $35,000 and later profits leaped to $135,000.

Today the scientist, who was once turned down by the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wis., because their town prohibited the housing of a Negro overnight, supervises 31 white research workers and has more than 40 patents.

Julian's sex hormone discovery has opened a new market to Glidden, which formerly concerned itself with paint. To compete with rivals, the Negro scientist developed a process which lowered the price of progesterone by stages from $140 to $25 per grain.

Fisk Professor Serves as Co-Chairman of Science Meeting

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-21-46

Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, fifth from left, served as co-chairman at the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion at International House, University of Chicago, last week. The meeting attracted the nation's leading scientists, philosophers and theologians. Pictured left to right are Dr. Louis Finklestein, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Swami Akhilananda, of the Vedanta Society of Boston; Henry Margenau, professor of physics, Yale; Dr. William W. Sweet, professor emeritus of history of American Christianity, University of Chicago; Dr. Johnson, director, Department of Social Science, Fisk U.; and Dr. Gerald G. Walsh, S.J., editor of "Thought."

two years during the war as associate chemist on the "Atomic" project at the University of Chicago, plans to begin research

A-Bomb Work Done by Dozen

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The names of a dozen colored scientists who were employed by contractors in certain developments of the "greatest military weapon of all time," the atomic bomb, were disclosed recently by the War Department.

They are among the several thousand physicists, chemists, mathematicians, research associates, and laboratory assistants who contributed to the harnessing of atomic energy.

Sat. 8-31-46

Worked in Chicago

Employed by the Metallurgical Laboratories of the University of Chicago, under contract to the Manhattan District (on July 1, 1946, these laboratories became known as the Argonne National Laboratories) were the following:

Edward A. Russell, Moddie Taylor, Harold Delaney, Benjamin Scott, Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jasper Jeffries, all of Chicago.

Employed at Columbia

The following, employed by the S.A.M. Laboratories of Columbia University, New York City, under contract to the Manhattan District, have a B.A. degree or better and have job classifications of research associate or higher:

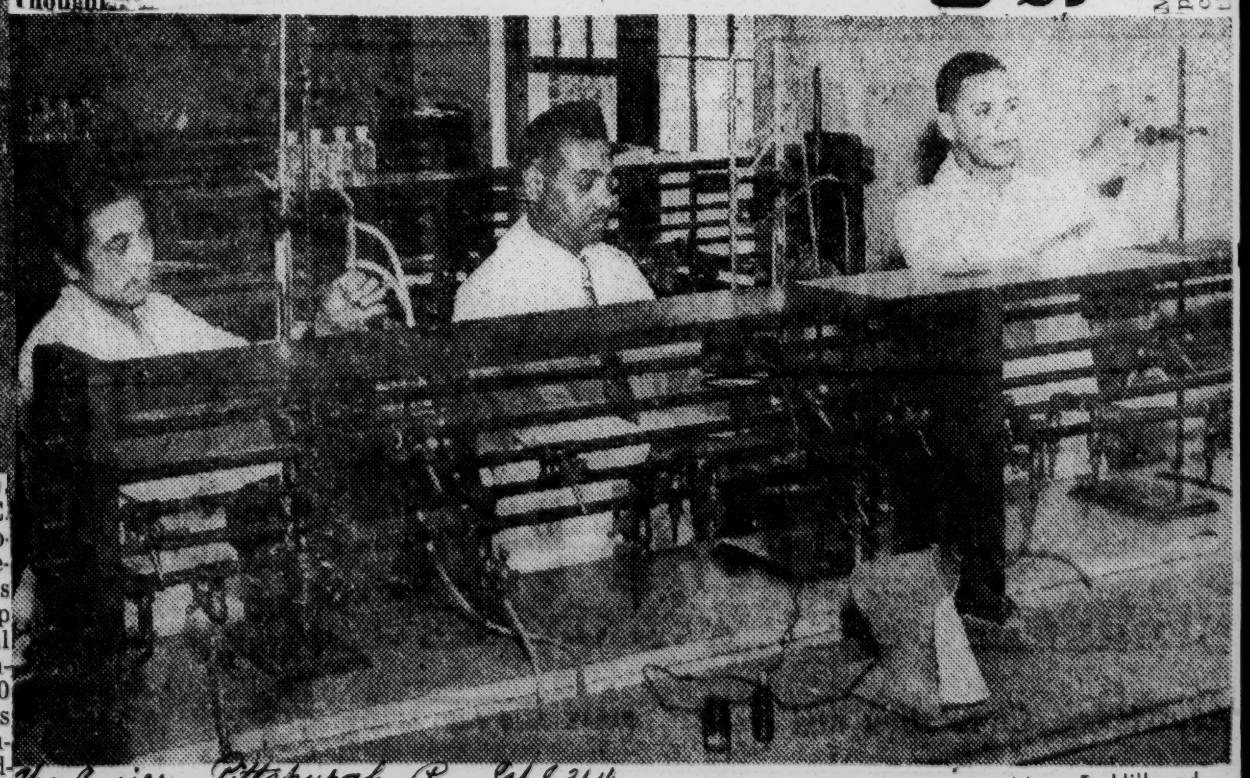
George S. Carter, Dr. William J. Knox and Clarence DeWitt Turner, all of New York City; Cecil G. White, Brooklyn, N.Y.; George W. Reed Jr., Washington, D.C.; Sydney O. Thompson, Brooklyn N.Y.

COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER: Dr. Moddie Taylor, of the department of chemistry at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., one of the few Negroes to do research work on the atomic bomb project, will deliver the annual commencement address at Albany State College Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. He will speak on "Key to the Future."

Kansas City Mo.

GETS FELLOWSHIP. — Dr. E. Perry Crump, assistant professor of pediatrics at the Meharry Medical college, was awarded a research fellowship in pediatrics by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Dr. Crump's $4,000 fellowship, of which $1,000 is for laboratory expenses, enables him to continue his graduate studies at the University of Minnesota. The March of Dimes makes it possible for the National Foundation to award scholarships and fellowships for training in the treatment of infantile paralysis victims.

Sat 12-27-46



The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-31-46

HEAD RESEARCH PROJECT — Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, has been awarded a grant of $2,500 by the Research Corporation of New York to assist in the development of chemical researchers involving studies of ketenes and their derivatives. The research project is to be carried out under the supervision of Dr. Carl M. Hill, head of the department of chemistry, and with the assistance of Dr. Myron B. Towns, Mrs. Mary E. Hill and Thomas C. Goodwin. The grant carries with it provision for the purchase of special research equipment and the offering of two undergraduate fellowships and one assisfantship. Research activities under the grant will commence about Sept. 1. Dr. Hill is shown in center of picture with his wife, Mrs. Mary Hill, and Dr. Myron B. Towns at his left. 8-31-46

Chemist Gets Study Grant

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Dr. Moddie Taylor, Lincoln University professor of chemistry, has received a grant of $1,500 from the American Philosophical Society to finance a research problem, according to an announcement by Dr. U. S. Maxwell, head of the department of chemistry.

The problem, "Experimental Determination of the Free Energy and Heat of Dissociation of Certain Substituted Acetic and Dimers," will be conducted with certain techniques which Dr. Taylor developed while studying for the Ph. D. degree.

Sat. 12-7-46

It is expected that the problem will be completed in approximately one year. Dr. Taylor, who spent

Sec 1946 Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society

H. U. Man

Dr. Victor J. Tulane New Beta Kappa Chi President

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The National Convention of the Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society convened at Howard University in a two-day meeting, which closed Saturday in a heated discussion over election of officers.

Thirty-five delegates from leading colleges throughout the country were the guests of Gamma Chapter, Howard University, Dr. Victor J. Tulane, sponsor; Eta Chapter, Morgan State College, Dr. George H. Spaulding, sponsor, and Tau Chapter, Miner Teachers' College, Prof. W. F. Debardeleben, sponsor. Sat. 12-14-46

Following registration and lunch on Friday, the delegates were taken for a tour of the Howard campus, at which time Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, received the visitors.

Banquet at YMCA

A banquet was held at the 12th Street YMCA, Friday night. Guest speakers were Dr. Forest R. Moulton, permanent secretary, American Association for Advancement of Science; Dr. M. H. Trytten, director, Office of Science Personnel National Research Council; Dr. Michael J. Bent, dean, Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. John A. Kenney, editor, Journal National Medical Association, Montclair, N.J.

Joy in Success

Dr. Moulton stressed the joy in self-satisfaction, pointing out that one of the greatest satisfactions is to be found in trying to make a civilization in this country.

There are thousands of things to be done in the making of that civilization, the speaker said. He pointed out that the members of Beta Kappa Chi, in attempting to do some of those things will not only be doing something for the race but something for the country as a whole.

"It is very gratifying," he said, "to look back, after one reaches a ripe age, upon things well done."

Cites Problems

Dr. Bent presented to his listeners some of the problems with which the Meharry Medical School has to deal in admitting students.

He said that there is a marked correlation between the grades made in the medical aptitude test and the ability of students to grasp the material taught in medical school.

The speaker said that greater emphasis was placed on the aptitude test in determining admission to the school than on the academic record and letters of recommendation.

"Those who made high scores on the test," he said, "usually made good grades in medical school."

Cites Failures

Dr. Bent cited figures on the percentage of students graduating from accredited colleges, and whites graduating from accredited white colleges, who failed in medical school, showing that the percentage of colored student failures was much greater than that of the whites.

"It is high time that the colored scientist take his place among the other scientists of the world," declared Dr. Kenney, as he spoke on the uphill struggle of the National Medical Association.

Need for Scientists

Dr. Trytten stressed the importance of scientists in future activity and employment, indicating that the major factor in scientifice research from now on will be government activity.

In citing an example of the government's interest, he said that a $2,000,000,000 budget for research activity had been authorized by government offiicals. This increased interest was charged to the power of research in the recent war.

Dr. Trytten asserted that there is a shortage of trained scientists for staffing colleges and the situation is not as acute as it will be in the next two or three years. We are about 10,000 Ph.D.'s behind, he said.

Election Delayed

The business meeting Saturday, Dr. Joseph L. Williams, Lincoln University, Pa., president, presiding, continued late in the early evening hours as the delegates became involved in controversies over the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Newly-elected officers are: V. J. Tulane, Howard University, president; K. B. Morris, Howard; E. D. Raines, Kentucky State; C. F. Atkins, Johnson C. Smith, and T. P. Dooley, Prairie View, vice-presidents; Dr. J. L. Williams, Lincoln University, Pa., secretary-treasurer, and Madison S. Briscoe, Howard University Medical School, editor-in-chief of the Journal.

Members of the program committee were: William C. Curtis, chairman; Drs. George H. Spaulding, Victor J. Tulane, Lloyd A. Hall, John A. Kenney, Percy L. Julian, and Prof. W. F. Debardeleben.

Delegates were:

Dr. Limas D. Wall, Zeta, Union; J. Don Jackson, Phi, Wiley; Miss Fannie O. Banion, Pi, N.C. State; Carter Smith, Pi, N.C. State; Dr. Victor J. Tulane, Dr. Kelso B. Morris, Dr. Herman Branson, Miss Maurice Washington, Miss Gwendolyn Hackley, Stanley Palmer, W. M. Gibson, Gamma, Howard;

Miss Marie Beverley, Alpha Gamma, Prairie View; Miss Romonia Vaughn, Thomas Casey, Kappa, Hampton; J. C. Evns and C. M. Lacy, Beta, West Virginia State; Dr. J. S. Morris, Alpha Chi, Chicago, Dr. E. D. Raines, Omega, Kentucky State; William Jefferson, Alpha Beta, Morehouse; Miss Barbara Davis, Chi, Lemoyne; Miss Blanche J. Boamer and William Lee, Alpha Alpha, A. and T. College; Dr. George H. Spaulding, Eta, Morgan; David Thornton, Upsilon, Livingstone;

Arthur Turner and Dr. John Hunter, Theta, Virginia State; Dr. C. F. Atkins and Miss Mattie Solice, Delta, Johnson C. Smith; Claudius Shropshire, Delta, Johnson C. Smith; Dean Leroy D. Johnson and Roland L. Wims, Iota; Storer; Maurice King, Epsilon, Lincoln (Mo.) U.; Miss Catherine E. Clayton, Sterling M. Dericott and Miss Evelyn C. Dotcher, Tau, Miner Teachers; Dr. Joseph L. Williams, Peter Hall, and Dr. Leonard Scott, Alpha, Lincoln, Pa.

Victor Tulane Defender Heads National Science Group

Chicago, Ill.
Sat.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. Victor J. Tulane, associate professor of chemistry at Howard university and chairman of the Columbia lodge of Elks department of education here in Washington, assumed the presidency of Beta Kappa Chi, national honorary scientific society, last week. 12-28-46

Elected president at the recent convention held at Howard, Dr. Tulane succeeds Dr. Joseph L. Williams, also a member of the Howard faculty. Announcement for the selection of a 1947 convention date will soon be made public by the new president.

Other officers are, Drs. E. D. Raines, Kentucky State college; C. F. Atkins, Johnson C. Smith university, Thomas P. Dooley, Prairie View Teachers' college; Kelso B. Morris, Howard, vice-president; E. D. Williams, a secretary-treasurer; M. S. Briscoe, Howard Medical school and editor of the society's bulletin; William Jefferson of Atlanta, and Misses Gwendolyn Hackley, Howard and Marie Beverly, Prairie View, council members.

Honor Group Adds 16 at Morehouse

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

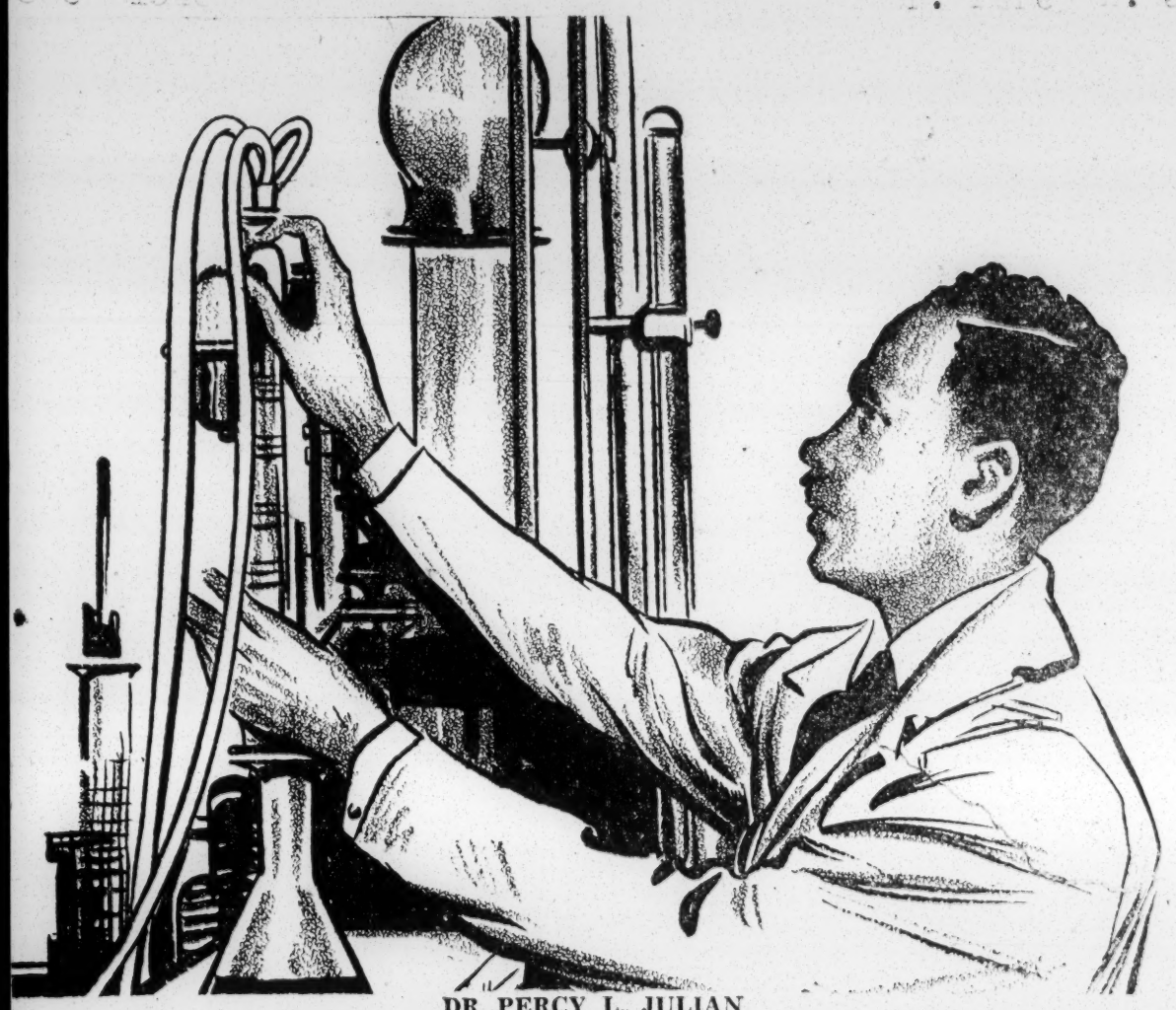
ATLANTA — Sixteen persons were inducted into the Alpha Beta Chapter of Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society of Morehouse College here last week.

Organized at Lincoln University (Pa.) 23 years ago, the society has grown from one chapter to 28 at the present time.

Teachers initiated are Prof. C. B. Dansby (Morehouse, mathematics), Dr. H. V. Eagleson (Clark & Morehouse, physics), Dr. K. A. Huggins (Atlanta, chemistry), Dr. X. L. Neal (Washington High & Morehouse, chemistry), Dr. J. A. Pierce (Atlanta, statistics). Sat. 12-28-46

Undergraduates are Luritz Creque, Benjamin Barbour, Clinton Warner, Alphonso Overstreet, Arthur Clark, Leon Hall, Abraham Peterson, John Ewell, Garnett Higginsbotham, Francis Jackson, Donald Jefferson, all students at Morehouse.

Sbc 1946 r. Lmc r. Julian



DR. PERCY L. JULIAN

BLACK GENIUS

Percy Julian's Achievements Are of Indisputable and Permanent Value

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.---The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-24-46

DR. PERCY L. JULIAN, famous colored research chemist, whose brilliant exploits are featured in the current issue of Reader's Digest, is now in focus of the world as "The Man Who Wouldnt' Give Up." Julian will never give up. In an interview with this reporter last week, he said, "Naturally I am pleased with the article in the Digest. I have received over a thousand letters from people of both races in the South. Racial relations are improved thereby, and our people are inspired. But I wish that Paul de Kruif, the author, had waited ten years longer before writing about me, for by that time, I hope to win a Nobel Prize in scientific achievement."

Mr. Bibb

By these reactions, we are enabled to understand the tremendous inspiration and ambition that drive the great colored chemist from one success to another. He is now doing intensive research work in his tireless quest for anti-toxins for polio and tuberculosis. He declares our own scientists should set up laboratories, work arduously with the problems around them and that the "world would beat a path to their rendezvous."

* * *

DESPITE the fact that Dr. Percy Julian is director of the expansive Glidden Company, one of the Nation's largest producers of paints, varnishes and food products, notwithstanding his contributions to the developing of the by-products of the soy bean and his pioneer efforts in harmiones, he has not been the recipient of the credit and distinction among his own people that he so rightfully deserves. While the rafters have rung with plaudits for Joe Louis, for Jackie Robinson and for other artists of stage, screen and campus, very little attention has been paid to men of science. Even now, this writer is keenly sensitive of fact, that these lines are being typed about a remarkable and brilliant man of color, ONLY after he has received the accolade from the white man. Colored Americans obviously should not wait to recognize their own genius until the white man reveals it.

Dr. Julian is well known among his fellow Americans of color. His standing and achievements are not secret, but seemingly we have become so infatuated with the spectacular figures in the world of sport and pleasure, that we overlooked those contributio. society that will be everlasting enduring. Manifestly, then, colored Americans should look for inspiration to those men of science and letters who will not give up, but go on opening up new avenues of opportunity, unlocking doors of advantage for their fellows, breaking down obstacles and exploding fallacies about inherent racial differences and qualifications. Colored America and white America, too, need know more men like Percy Julian, and perhaps, not so much about Rochester, the Ink Spots and exponents of the manly art of self defense.

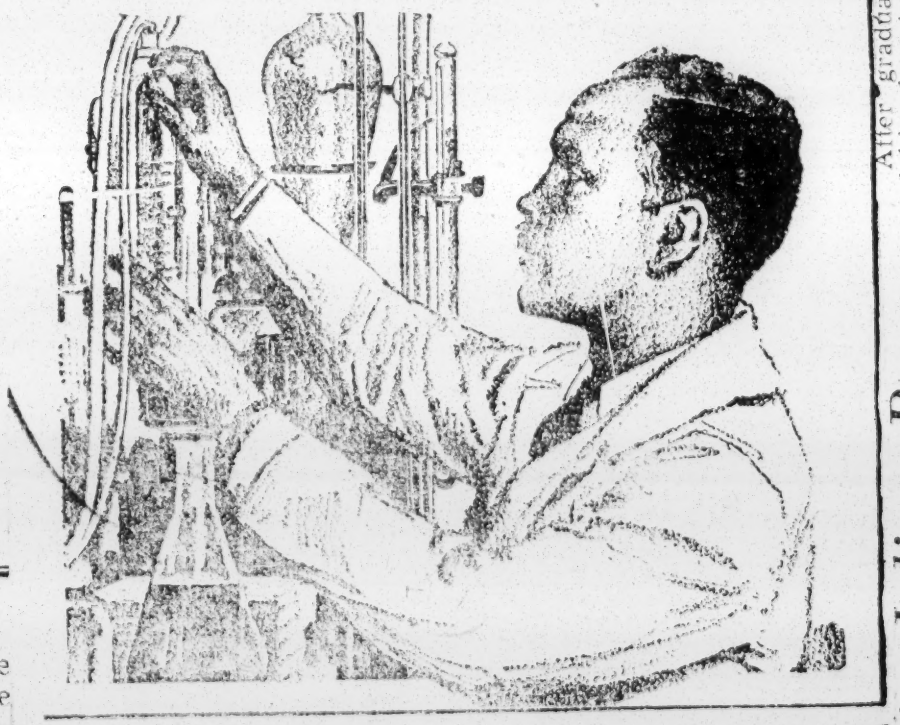
* * *

THE SUBJECT of our sketch has not only been a brilliant scientist, but also a keen business man. His salary and honorariums place him in the top flight bracket of income producers among his people. He will not only bequeath his will also leave a legacy of financial prowess to galvanize the men of today and tomorrow into action. While somewhat embarrassed by the tribute paid to him in the Readers Digest, Dr. Julian declares that the way is now open for other men of color, who are competent,

to affiliate themselves with white industry. He believes that his associates engaged in creating chemical products should have at least five per cent return from the net profits of their creations. Thereby, men of science are encouraged to continue on in their researches without fear of financial exploitation. If his experiments with curare, which have already produced startling results in battling polio, if his efforts in perfecting vitamins from new sources prove sound, then a boon will be brought to society and some more of the world's good to those strugglers with microscopes, test tubes and guinea pigs.

Percy Julian, brilliant scientist, Harvard graduate, Phi Beta Kappa, Doctor of Philosophy, stands before us a man of inspiration and as a source of pride.

Negro Scientist Hailed in Reader's Digest



Dr. Percy L. Julian, grandson of an Alabama slave, whose achievements in research have brought him nationwide recognition.

Negro Scientist's Achievements Benefit Millions

Weekly Review

How Percy L. Julian, grandson of an Alabama slave, fought his way through the handicaps of race prejudice to national eminence in the scientific world, is told by Paul de Kruif in The Reader's Digest for August. 7-27-46

DeKruif's article says of Dr. Julian: "Honored as one of his country's greatest scientists, he has brought the female hormone progesterone, within babies; and his research has made possible the loss of their unborn babies; and his research has made possible the large-scale production of the male hormone at a price within reach of the millions who need it. As Director of Research of one of America's great corporations, he is responsible, also, for the development of important industrial products ranging from a new coating for paper to a new method for snuffing out gasoline and oil fires."

The article traces Dr. Julian's career, from his early dreams of organic chemistry research at DePauw University, through his studies at Harvard, his brief period of teaching at West Vrginia State College for Negroes, his appointment as head of the chemistry department at Howard University and his later studies in Vienna under the World-renowned Dr Ernst Spath. Dr. Julian carried forward his experiences, adding to his stature as a scientist, despite lack of money and at times inadequate equipment, and always having to face the additional barriers against dis race.

Sat.

Negro Scientist Julian Born In City, Is Noted Researcher

By SKIPPER SKEMP

Today he guides the Glidden Company's staff of 50 highly trained chemists, and the company is preparing to build him a magnificent research institute". "But one only needs to know Percy Julian", DeKruiff says, "to realize that at 47 he is only at the beginning of his work."

After graduating at the head of his class in a southern normal school, Julian went to DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, where he majored in chemistry. In 1920, honored as valedictorian and Phi Beta Kappa orator and valedictorian of his class, he graduated from DePauw and returned to the Southern normal school, Julian went to DeWashington, D. C. Here he personally planned and saw the completion of a million-dollar laboratory.

There, with the encouragement of the college president, John W. Davis, Julian plunged into chemical research in the small college laboratory. His record in chemical research gave him the appointment of professor of chemistry at Howard University. In 1931 Julian took his Harvard four years in minor fellowships, then went back South to teach at the West Virginia State College for Negroes.

article by Paul de Kruif in the Reader's Digest issue of August is a native of Montgomery, is a grandson of an Alabama slave.

With the backing of Dean Wil- ctor's degree in organic chem-

istry. On his return to Howard Julian discovered the synthesis process of physostigmine, used in the treatment of glaucoma, an eye disease.

Upon the invitation of W. J. O'Brien, vice-president of the Glidden Company, Julian joined the research chemists in that company, where at present he is guiding, in its laboratory in Chicago, more than 50 research chemists. Among his achievements are a satisfactory process for preparation of the soybean used in coating paper; and limitless source of progesterone and testosterone, the female and male hormones, from soya sterols.

He is now doing research on pregnenolone that combats fatigue, and the amino acids that check infection and give new lease on life to people suffering from starvation.

Grandson of a Slave Makes Good
The Black Dispatch

Renowned Chemist Saves Millions of Lives

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-3-46

Not every man, around the age of 40, can boast of doing six great things which have saved countless of lives.

Such a man is Dr. Percy L. Julian, one of America's great chemists, who has:

(1) Saved the lives of countless babies;

(2) Given thousands of old men vigor after the age of 50:

(3) Developed foam fire extinguishers which saved Army and Navy lives in World War II.

(4) Discovered a cheap soya bean process for coating and sizing paper. The Glidden Co. makes Dr. Julian's soya protein in a million dollar factory which could sell five times its present production.

(5) Been the first chemist to hawethe drug physostigma - make the drug, physostigmine in quantities sufficient to help thousands crippled by eye accidents;

(6) Made cheap ephedrine, an element in cold medicine, which formerly had to be procured from frog legs.

Progesterone, the female harmone which prevents miscarriage and the male harmone, testosterone, both used to be imported from Germany in limited quantities.

Dr. Julian discovered a way to get these harmones from the soybean in unlimited amounts. This year, he will make more than five pounds of progesterone.

Sells for $60,000

One pound (454.000 doses) sells for $60,000. It takes one million pounds of oil or five million pounds of soya bean to make one pound of the female harmone.

Chemists knew the structure of physostigmine but no one had discovered a way to put this eye saver together.

When Dr. Julian announced his synthesis process, another well-known chemist, Dr. Robert Robinson, head of the department of chemistry at Oxford, declared he had the right route which was altogether different from Dr. Julian's.

Julian Wins Fight

Friends of the young chemist urged him to give up because they said, Dr. Robinson was too dangerous an opponent and if he lost his career would be ruined.

Julian continued his work and his process of synthesis worked, proving the other chemist wrong.

In 1936 the Glidden Co. in Chicago appointed him director of research and his first job was to work out a new process for isolating and preparing commercially, the soya bean protein used in sizing and coating of paper, in cold water paints and in textile sizing.

During Julian's first year there, Glidden's old process lost the company $35,000. With the young chemist's new machinery and process the $35,000 loss was converted into a $135,000 profit. Now at Glidden he supervises the work of 50 persons.

Julian, like his other two medical brothers, James and Emerson of Baltimore, has worked and studied hard to reach his present greatness.

He started out at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., got his master's degree at Harvard, and won his doctorate in Vienna with the renown Ernst Spath.

Baltimore Family

In between getting his degrees he taught chemistry at Fisk University, Nashville, at West Virginia State College, and headed the department of Chemistry at Howard University.

At Howard he planned and directed the building of an $800,000 laboratory.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Julian Sr., of Baltimore, he is married to the former Miss Anna R. Johnson, daughter of the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Mrs. Addie E. Johnson, of 603 Pitcher St., Baltimore.

Both are members of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society and make their home in Maywood, Ill. with their two children.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

CHICAGO.—Living proof that you can't keep a good man down is Dr. Percy L. Julian, the grandson of an Alabama slave, who has hacked out his own career to become one of the nation's leading organic chemists, now head of the staff at the Glidden Company's Soya Products division laboratory in Chicago. Dr. Julian is shown here (left) with Adrian D. Joyce, founder and board chairman of the Glidden Company, who counts the young Negro chemist among the key research men in the company's chain of 26 laboratories. Dr. Julian is a graduate of De Pauw university. He earned his master's degree at Harvard and his Ph. D. at the University of Vienna. Among products he developed from the soy bean are the pure "Alpha" protein, used in the foam to smother fire, and the vital sex harmones, progesterone and testosterone.—International News Photo. Sat 12-28-46

55c 1946

Blood Does Not Decide Racial Differences, Says Biologist

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—"An important new realization in the field of biology is, that race does not determine the physical characteristic of peoples," Dr. George Wald, associate professor of biology at Harvard University said last week at a conference of biologists in local high schools.

Dr. Wald said that "lack of real public knowledge of biology was responsible during the war for the spreading of fears about the mingling of colored blood plasma with that of white persons."

Citing the controversy over the use of colored blood as an indication of this "lack of knowledge of biology," Dr. Wald emphasized that experiments by Franz Boas, and historical records, now show that "people grow according to the way they are fed."

Says New Missle Makes Anglo-U. S. Weapon Obselete

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
1-16-46

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland—(ANP)—Russia's secret atom bomb was revealed here last week by Dr. Raphael E. G. Armattoe, the 33-year-old West African head of the Lomeshie Research center for anthropology and human biology.

According to Dr. Armattoe, the new Russian bomb, "renders the Anglo-American bomb obsolete" and can be manufactured on a "miss production scale." The new bomb was developed with aid of two captured German physicists, he said, and generates a temperature in the neighborhood of several million degrees centigrade. He described its size as about as large as a tennis ball, with sufficient power to pulverize everything within an area of 23 miles horizontally and 6 two-tenths miles vertically.

SIZE OF URANIUM

"The destructive character of the Anglo-American bomb depends upon a determined size of uranium," Dr. Armattoe explained. 'The Russian bomb, however, develops its force by a spin or angular motion, making it more applicable for engineering work."

The Russians have developed a high degree of control over atomic energy in explosives, he revealed and will be able to use it for engineering projects involving large-scale blasting. He mentioned the name of Peter Kapitza, whom the Soviet press last November reported engaged in important atomic research at Mount Alagos in the Armenian Socialist republic, along with Semyonby, Zeldovitch, and Vilavoy, but admitted he did not know the first names of the last three Russian scientists. 1-18-46

CREATES CONTROVERSY

The young West African physician a graduate of the universities of Paris of Lille, created a controversy last April by remarking that brunettes "in the main have more brains" than blondes. He is a member of several high-ranking scientific societies including the Royal Anthropological institute, Society of Antiquaries, Linnean society, American Association of Physical Anthropologists.

The Russian embassy declined to comment on the secret bomb revelation while Anglo-American authorities are reported to be skeptical of Dr. Armattoe's disclosures.

Carver Research Lab Gets Praise

New York, New York Amsterdam News

TUSKEGEE (ANP) — That the Carver research laboratory at Tuskegee Institute is progressing in the tradition of its originator and first director, the late George W. Carver, is revealed in an article which appeared in "Shoptalker," house organ of the Parker Pen Company.

Headed by a picture of Dr. C. T. Mason, associate director, and Miss Gladys Williams, a graduate research assistant, the article describes an experiment with ink which is being made by Miss Williams under Dr. Mason's direction. "We gave them a research job initially," said the article, "more to give a friendly lift to a college for colored people than with the expectation of getting any startling results." 1-19-46

London, Washington Smile At Negro's A-Bomb Revelations

By JOHN A. PARRISH

LONDON, Jan. 8—(AP)—Skepticism over a report by a Negro scientist that the Russians have developed an atomic bomb superior to the weapon made in the United States prevailed today among sources close to the British government. The scientist himself had nothing further to say.

In Washington, President Truman said at his news conference that he had no information to indicate the Russians had developed an atomic bomb.

(Moscow was officially silent on the report but the best information from other sources in the Russian capital indicated there was no basis for it.)

Dr. Raphael E. G. Armattoe, 33-year-old negro and a native of West Africa, declared last night in an interview at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, that Russia has produced an atom bomb "which renders the Anglo - American bomb obsolete." Dr. Armattoe is director of the Lomeshie research center for anthropology and human biology at Londonderry.

An authoritative source close to the British government expressed surprise that Dr. Armattoe would compare the effectiveness of the Western bomb with that purportedly constructed by the Soviets because he would be setting himself up not only as knowing what the Russians know but as to having knowledge also of the secrets of the United States, Britain and Canada.

It was said that the scientist was relatively unknown in official British circles concerned with developing the atom bomb in conjunction with American scientists.

Attempts to gain further information from Dr. Armattoe today were met by his statement: "My lips are sealed. I would rather not say anything at the moment. You had better ask the Russian embassy."

At the Soviet embassy, Alexander Stetsenko, embassy counsellor, laughed heartily at the report and said he had no comment on Dr. Armattoe's statements, which he described as "quite unofficial."

Laboratory Aide

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

2-2-46

L. GREGORY HUBERT, PH.G. of 529 N. Robinson St. Philadelphia, who has been appointed laboratory assistant in the chemical laboratory at the Lankenau Research Institute, Corinthian St. and Girard Ave., Philadelphia. Dr. Hubert, who is a graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy, Chicago, recently terminated a three-year appointment on the dispensary staff at Sun Ship Co.

Afro American Md. Baltimore

28 CHEMISTS LISTED AMONG U.S. SCIENTISTS

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — Twenty-eight colored chemistry teachers are listed in the current volume of "American Men in Science," the board of education of the Methodist Church announced Tuesday. 2-2-46

Radar Specialist Given New Post

Afro-American Balt. More, Md. 3-16-46

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—Dr. Floyd Banks, professor of physics at Morgan State College, Baltimore, who has been on leave since May, 1942, doing scientific war work for the Government at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now engaged in peace-time work at Haskins Laboratories here. Sat.

The only colored staff member at Haskins, Dr. Banks told the AFRO in an interview last week that, in his new job, which began last month, he is working on devices for the blind and special reading machines.

He was chief of test equipment for the Airborne Radar Division in the radiation laboratories while at MIT. 3-16-46

His new assignment constitutes about 75 per cent of the work now going on at Haskins, with the rest devoted to fundamental work in biology. 3-16-46

Haskins is essentially a research foundation concerned with fundamental research in biology and physics.

Dr. Banks pointed out that during the war years, MIT employed a staff of 4,000 in the radiation laboratories, but only between 150 and 200 of that number now remain.

Of the original 4,000 MIT staff employees during the war, five were colored, seven were non-staff members: 20 were girls, and 1,200 were physicists and engineers.

The MIT laboratories made no effort to segregate colored workers. A policy of integration was followed with colored and white workers assigned indiscriminately as the immediate needs required.

Dr. Banks represented the laboratories at weekly meetings. His specific work at MIT was with "blind bombing" equipment and airborne radar, such as aircraft interception equipment, and anti-submarine radar used successfully by troop transports in chasing off enemy subs at night. Sat.

About 75 per cent of all troop transports now are equipped with radar, and all will be similarly equipped soon. 3-16-46

Dr. Banks related how the great work done with radar was unfortunately overshadowed by the atomic bomb dropped over Japan last summer.

The Morgan physicist is one of the editors of a Columbia University Press publication on military airborne radar systems to be issued this summer, featuring two articles by him on "Radar Maintenance for Bombing," and "Airborne to Surface Vessels."

He is co-author of another article, "Aircraft Interception Tactics." 3-16-46

A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Banks is 33, and married. He was educated in the Philadelphia public and high schools, and received his A.B. degree from Temple University in 1934; his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1935; and his Ph.D. degree from the same institution in 1939.

He was on the Morgan' faculty for three years. "I have found my scientific work for the government very interesting," Dr. Morgan confided.

He feels that many more colored students should have scientific investigation work in colleges, to enable them to show the world that they are capable of such specialized work.

NEGRO SCIENTIST TELLS DIFFICULTY

Eastern Arkansas Ward

Confronting Race In Industrial Life

Crittenden County Ark.

Hampton Institute, Va.—Pointing out that negro colleges, with few exceptions, have placed very little emphasis on strong and complete training for the professions of chemists, bacteriologists, physicists, and engineers, Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, distinguished industrial chemist from Chicago, called for improved science curricula in negro colleges during an address delivered in the Lecture Series at Hampton Institute last Friday (Feb. 22) evening. Sat.

"Industrial chemistry offers real opportunities," declared Dr. Hall. "But we have been careless and negli-

gent in our thinking with respect to the importance of the accomplishments of our scientific men and their integration into American industry. We have competent, well trained scientists in our colleges who can do an excellent work in producing men and women of high caliber in the fields we have been discussing, but they need better facilities, administrative encouragement, more time for research and research teaching. We also need more qualified scientific teachers with the proper perspective, persistency, stick-to-it-iveness will overcome many obstacles encountered by members of minority groups. He said that any extent, started industrial business- leave a dining hall because he came there for lunch. In Fayville, Ill., workers at a plant to which he was assigned advised in both high school and college to study law or medicine instead of chemistry, in order to avoid rebuffs in industry. While employed by a DuPont firm in New Jersey, he was given the "silence treatment" and saw 300 fellow employees rise and

"It isn't easy for any professional employment industry," Dr. Lloyd nevertheless good train- stubbornness, and ss utilizing science. done. It is our chall as a scientist in indu declared that neverth negro to find profess ment for integrative encouragement, more time for research and research teaching. tific teachers with the proper perspective, persistency, stick-to-it-iveness will overcome many obstacles encountered by members of minority groups. He said that any extent, started industrial business- leave a dining hall because he came there for lunch. In Fayville, Ill., workers at a plant to which he was assigned

signed made such serious threats to their supervisor about him that for his own protection he was sent away from the plant before he even started to work. Despite discouragements and difficulties, however, he persisted in the calling he had chosen.

Cites G. W. Carver

Citing George Washington Carver as "the best and most recent example of a scientist whose life and work had an especially potent effect in the improving of racial relationships." Dr. Hall declared that negro scientists are doing an extraordinary job as harbingers of interracial good will and as emissaries for eliminating racial discrimination in industry and in social life. 3-23-46

He paid tribute to the 16 young negro chemists, engineers, physicists, and mathematicians at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University, who were important factors in the vast research program for the final development of the atomic bomb, and he mentioned other negro scientists who during the war were employed in war projects at universities, in factory laboratories, and in government service. Saturday

Before the war, he added, there were approximately 125 negro chemists employed in industry, a number which has now increased to about 250. Among the negroes trained as chemists, chemical engineers, and bacteriologists, who now hold important posts in industry, he noted the following: 3-23-46

Dr. Percy Julian, director of research and manager of the fine chemicals department in the soya products division of the Glidden Company in Chiago; Thomas Mayo, chief chemist for B. Heller and Co., in Chicago; Dr. Nelson Glover, senior bacteriologist in the Chicago department of health laboratories; Dr. Lloyd Cooke, research chemist for the Corn Products Refining Co., in Argo, Ill.; Wilburn Mollison, process supervisor for the American Maize Products Co. in Roby, Ind.; James Parsons, chief metallurgist for the Duriron Co., in Dayton, O.; Emile Beekman, plastics consultant, New York City; Dr. Henry Hill, vice-president in charge of organic research for the Atwood Corp., Newtonville, Mass.; Dr. W. Lincoln Hawkins, research chemist, Westinghouse Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. James Du Valle, research chemist, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; David Crosthwait, research engineer, C. A. Dunham Co., Michigan City, Ind.; and Maurice Moore, purchasing agent, department of drugs and chemicals, New York City. 3-23-46

Chemist Gets Certificate of Merit for War Food Research

Afro-American

CHICAGO (ANP)—Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, research director for Griffith Manufacturing Chemists here, with offices in Newark, N.J., and Toronto, Canada, was one of five executives of the company cited by the War Department's Quartermaster Corps last week for "outstanding contributions" in World War II.

Long distinguished in the field of food chemistry, Dr. Hall was awarded the Certificate of Merit for research developments in connection with the Army's food program, which played a vital part in the total victory effort. Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Hall developed important methods with dehydrated foods and synthetic seasonings, and created an oil film especially successful in the treatment of burns. 3-2-46

Chemist Mixes Science, Religion

Norfolk

CHICAGO—Austin W. Curtis, owner of the world's largest Negro research laboratory and former assistant to George Washington Carver, is deeply religious and a devout churchman.

Unmoved by the claims of some scientists that religion and science are opposed, a pictorial feature in the July issue of Ebony declares that Curtis recognizes a very close relationship between the two. Memphis, Tenn

Unlike the late great "Peanut Wizard" of Tuskegee, young Curtis is making money out of science. His Detroit laboratory does a steadily growing business turning out his own line of cosmetics made mostly from peanuts. 7-Mo-7-5-46

But his belief in Christianity is as firm as that of Dr. Carver himself. Father of one child, Curtis believes that parenthood is a sacred responsibility.

Smith Chemist Develops Paper From Worthless Cotton Stalks

The Journal and Guide

Norfolk Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(ANP)—A contribution to the South's economy which may rank alongside those made years ago in the deeper South by George Washington Carver looms.

This contribution is the development of a process for making critically needed paper and corrugated board from cotton stalks, heretofore a worthless production. Sat. 3-23-46

Chief credit for the process goes to Barbados-born Dr. Cyril Fitzgerald Atkins, head of the chemistry department of Johnson C. Smith University.

Since perfection of the process, Dr. Atkins and his associates have been besieged with inquiries relative to the possibilities of commercial paper production. Some inquiries have come from top-ranking firms of the nation. The idea originated from Dr. Atkins, who holds a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa back in December, 1943. Bulwarking him in his idea and his work was Ulysses Simpson Brooks, former member of the University's chemistry faculty.

The War Production Board's office of production research and development became intensely interested and appropriated $28,400 for the project. Sat. 3-23-46

The process was perfected after a year of hard work. The experiments prepared samples of paper made from the whole cotton. In Savannah, the Herty Foundation, using Dr. Atkins' method, has prepared corrugated board samples on a commercial basis. In Canton, N. C., the huge Champion Paper and Fiber Company has prepared a number of samples of paper.

Cotton stalks used in the work were pulled by hand, and the adhering soil was removed by shaking. The material pulped readily with from 12 to 15 per cent chemicals. Not only does this paper compare favorably with that made from wood pulp but the time required for pulping and the cost are both less. No new types of machinery are required to digest or refine the pulp.

VARIETY OF GRADES

A variety of grades of paper can be produced, including writing papers which take ink well, paper towels, napkins, wrapping papers and cardboard for container production.

According to information, the average acre of cotton yields 1,000 pounds of stalks, and this produces about 300 pounds of pulp. At the basic rate of 50 cents an hour for manual labor, a ton of stalks could be pulled and delivered for $7, Dr. Atkins estimates. If all the cotton stalks in this nation were salvaged—not a likely possibility—a maximum of 27,500 tons of paper could be produced from this source. Sat. 3-23-46

MAJOR PROBLEM

The major problem is that of harvesting the cotton stalk. To do this by hand would not be satisfactory, but Dr. Atkins holds high hopes that cotton planters or industrialists will contrive machinery which will perform this operation.

If a method of harvesting is developed which will cut down these costs, then Dr. Atkins believes large-scale production of paper from cotton stalks could prove a highly profitable enterprise as well as provide additional income for the South's cotton growers. Up to now the stalk has had no commerical use.

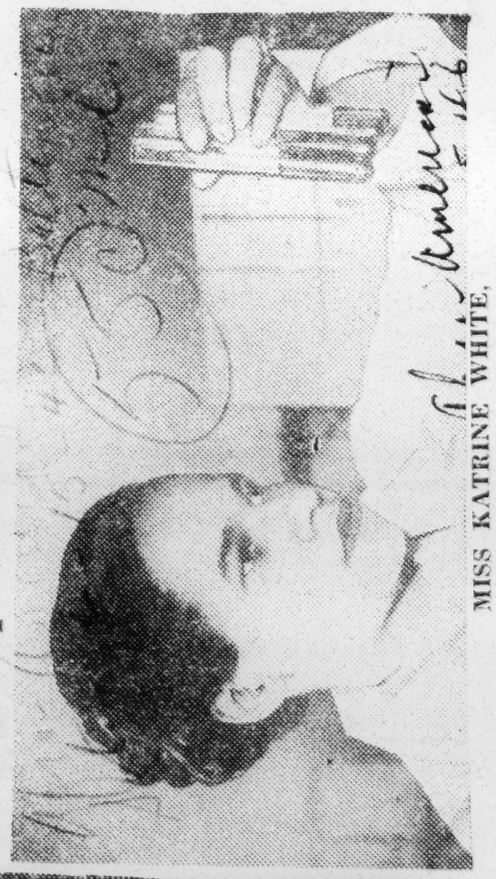
A few days ago, Dr. Atkins received from a nationally-known concern a request to experiment on the development of material as a substitute for wood veneer or resawn lumber, which composes the faces of wirebound boxes. Such a substitute would be similar to solid fiberboard, in some respects, and cotton stems would be used as the base material.

GRADUATES GIVE AID

Several graduates of Johnson C. Smith University and Prof. D. T. Ray, biologist there, gave valuable assistance in the work. These included John L. Ardrey, Annie L. Richardson, James C. Belton and Thomasini Marshall.

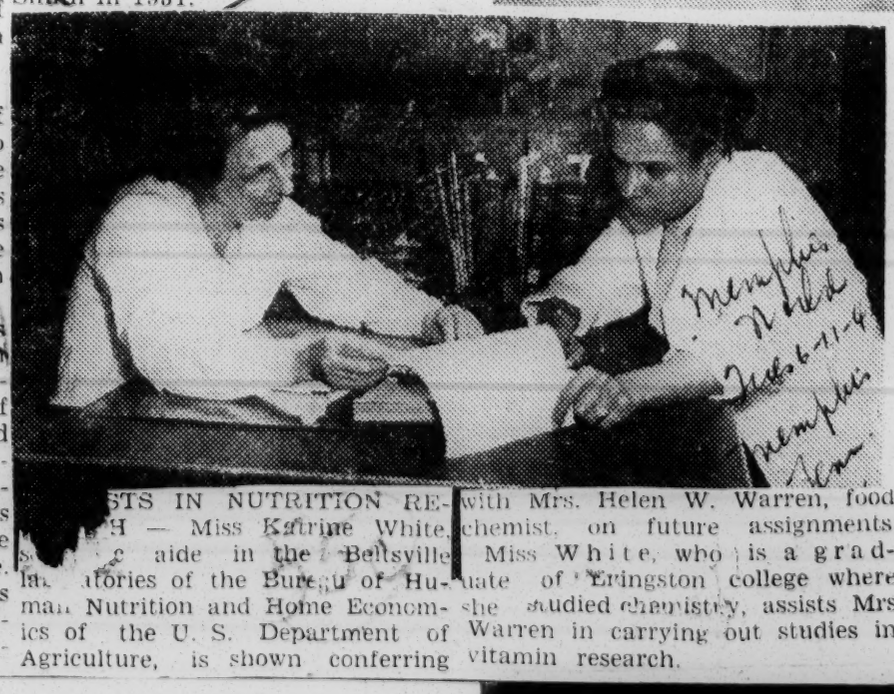
Dr. Atkins, a member of the American Chemical Society, received his B. S. degree in chemistry from Tufts College in 1924, and M. S. the following year from the University of Iowa and his Ph.D. degree there in 1935. He was professor of chemistry at Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro, N. C., and Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., before coming to Johnson C. Smith in 1931.

She Keeps Check on Food Values



MISS KATRINE WHITE,

who as scientific aide for the U.S. Dept of Agriculture at the Beltsville research laboratories, helps keep a check on vitamin content of various food products. Here she prepares testing solutions in the nutrition laboratory. A graduate of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., she is 23 years old and has been with the Agriculture Dept. two years. She is a native of Baltimore.



SCIENTISTS IN NUTRITION RESEARCH — Miss Katrine White, scientific aide in the Beltsville laboratories of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is shown conferring with Mrs. Helen W. Warren, food chemist, on future assignments. Miss White, who is a graduate of Livingston college where she studied chemistry, assists Mrs Warren in carrying out studies in vitamin research.

Dec 1946 General

NEGRO SCIENTISTS HELPED DEVELOP A-BOMB

Daily Worker New York
Sun. 8-27-46

The names of a dozen Negro scientists who helped develop the atomic bomb were disclosed yesterday by the War Department.

Employed by the metallurgical laboratories of the University of Chicago, were the following, all of Chicago:

Edward A. Russell, Moddie Taylor, Harold Delaney, Benjamin Scott, Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins and Jasper Jeffries.

The following, employed by the S. A. M. Laboratories of Columbia University have job classifications of research associate or higher:

George Sherman Carter, New York; Clarence DeWitt Turner, New York; Cecil Goldsbury White, Brooklyn; Gerge Warren Reed, Washington; Sydney Oliver Thompson, Brooklyn, and William Jacob Knox, New York.

Negro chemist helps turn corncobs into motor fuel at research lab

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

WASHINGTON — Herbert E. Smith, Negro analytical chemist at the northern regional research laboratory of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, is assisting with a project designed to convert farm wastes into synthetic liquid motor fuels, according to Dr. L. B. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Smith, a graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology, has specialized in the study of analytical methods as applied to agricultural residues, and has completed extensive analysis on corncobs which are used in the experimental manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels. Sat. 12-7-46

Agricultural residues, such as corn stalks, corncobs, sugarcane bagasse, and peanut shells are estimated at 200 million tons a year. Half of this farm waste might be available for industrial uses leaving the remainder on the farm for soil conditioning purposes.

FUEL FROM CORNCOBS

Defender

Chicago, Ill. HERBERT E. SMITH Sat. 12-7-46

Analytical chemist of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who has completed extensive analysis of corncobs which are the basis for a process of producing synthetic liquid motor fuels. The Laboratory, located in Peoria, Ill., has built a demonstration plant for making motor fuels from corn cobs and other farm wastes. Smith, a graduate of Illinois Institute of Technology, is shown analyzing corn stalks.—USDA Photo by Haines.

Chemist Helps Turn Corncobs Into Motor Fuel In Ill. Lab.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 12-1-46

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — Herbert E. Smith, a colored analytical chemist at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is assisting with a project designed to convert farm wastes into synthetic liquid motor fuels, says Dr. L. B. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Smith, a graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology, has specialized in the study of analytical methods as applied to agricultural residues, and has completed extensive analyses on corncobs which are used in the experimental manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels. Recently he has been analyzing corn stalks from flint and dent corn to ascertain whether or not there are significant differences in their composition.

Dr. Howard states that agricultural residues such as corn stalks, corncobs, sugarcane bagasse, and peanut shells are estimated at 200 million tons a year. Half of this farm waste, he says, might be available for industrial uses leaving the remainder on the farm for soil conditioning purposes.

ILLINOIS PLANT

In order to complete research in the utilization of farm wastes in the production of synthetic liquid motor fuels, the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry has started operating a new semi-work synthetic liquid fuel plant at its Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Illinois.

The process used in the new BAIC demonstration plant is an outgrowth of research carried out at the northern laboratory by Dr. E. C. Lathrop and Dr. J. W. Dunning. The latter is the leader of this new project and will be in charge of the operation of the plant.

The new plant is expected to handle enough residues to provide sufficient fermentable material for the production of 500 gallons of alcohol daily. If experimental laboratory results are borne out in the semi-work operation, from 90 to 95 gallons of liquid motor fuels will be obtained from each ton of residues, about half in the form of ethyl alcohol. The ultimate aim is not to supplant gasoline as motor fuel, but to test the possibilities of making those new fuels cheap enough for use as a blending agent.

Congress authorized research program in 1944 which called for the building of demonstration plants to produce liquid motor fuels from non-petroleum sources such as oil-bearing shale, coal, gas, and agricultural products. These new fuels, when developed, are to supplement—in case of need—the reserves of available petroleum. This research is divided between the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 12-1-46

Howard Scientist To Make Survey

Sat. 12-21-46

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, probably the foremost Negro authority on nutrition, left for Liberia Saturday to make a nutritional survey of that country.

The study which will cover such questions as deficiency in the national diet in Liberia, ways of improving the use of traditional and newly introduced foods, as well as the possibility of strengthening the study of home economics in the schools, has been made possible by the department of state as a part of the cultural cooperative program between the United States and Liberia.

Dr. Kittrell will take a six months leave from her post at Howard university where she is head of the home economics department. She will work closely with the Liberian government, the American government missions already operating in Liberia and private American schools.

To bring Liberians generally up to the point where they can develop the utmost in physical prowess so as to enable them to take the greatest possible advantage of the work being done by the agricultural, public health, nursing education and economic programs which have been started by the United States.

The Liberian diet is faulty. Especially is protein lacking. In the absence of meat, cattle not thriving there, it is probable Dr. Kittrell will introduce soy beans which Frank Pinder and Agricultural Supervisor Trout of America has proven will grow well. Peanuts and other products which will furnish animal proteins are being introduced by the agricultural missions.

Dr. Kittrell will be assisted by Mrs. Fred S. Swann, graduate of West Virginia State College, whose husband is now teaching business mathematics at Liberia College under a grant by the department of state to Hampton Institute.

Diet Expert Off To Liberia

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sec 1-6 Southern Research Institute

Research Pays

The News Birmingham, Ala.

The Southern Research Institute, created by Southern industrial enterprise to meet a great Southern need, is now, in point of formal operations, one year old. By way of acknowledging the anniversary it has issued a "Progress Report" that is worth reading by every citizen interested in the cause to which the institute has set its hand. It is a summary of achievements sufficiently engrossing to convince of this agency's potentialities. It is at the same time a resume of further laboratory expansion toward which the program is definitely shaping. Thurs. 9-12-46

Southern industry helped establish this facility, recognizing the need for it and the responsibility of free enterprise to furnish itself a laboratory of science to which any Southern business or industrial interest could turn for research bearing on its own problems. That great general need the Southern Research Institute was created to fill. Its aims are set forth in that connection by Thomas W. Martin, its chairman:

"There is rarely a manufacturing establishment or business association which does not have technical problems in need of solution, products to be made better or more cheaply or basic materials which could yield entirely new commodities for manufacture. The trustee and advisory council can perform a great service both to their local communities and to the institute by bringing to the attention of local industries the institute's research facilities and scientific staff, which are available to them for the advancement of their individual interests. The locally-sponsored research projects of the institute throughout the South clearly indicate that it is already a vital part of the region, and it can become more useful to many other communities."

Such a project—so definitely related to the industrial welfare of the whole region—merits the faith that brought it into existence and such further support as will enable it to fully measure to present and future needs. The needs exist because opportunities exist—opportunities of industrial progress and regional advancement. Research opens the door to these opportunities, and the research in this instance is doubly promising because it represents the joint effort of all free enterprise. It is self-help, typical of a region and a system essentially self-reliant; using their own resources, their own science, their own good sense, to develop the South's economic pattern. Sent by

Though still in its infancy, the Southern Research Institute has established its worth. Its accomplishments to date attest to its practical value. The foundation has been well laid, and on it the organization is building. With the continued support it merits, it will vastly enhance, as it grows, the program for which it was created in the first place. The industrial future of the South depends in great measure upon it.—Nashville Banner.

55d 1946

Bunche Named to Executive Council of Political Scientists

Pittsburg, Pa., Courier

A new honor for Ralph Bunche, now on the staff of the State Department in Washington, and a member of the joint Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, is made public this week. Mr. Bunche has been named a member of the executive council of the American Political Science Association, top ranking academic organization for teachers and specialists in the field of political science in the United States. 2-A

Lawyer Gets Special Task

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-14-46

WASHINGTON — Atty. Maceo Hubbard of Philadelphia, former examiner for the Fair Employment Practice Commission, has been given a special assignment in the Department of Justice by Attorney General Tom Clark. Mr. Hubbard is making a study of Federal statutes to determine the full powers of the Government in prosecuting lynchings and other violations of civil rights.

Attorney General Clark ordered the study made because the Federal law and the various Supreme Court decisions interpretating them have so limited the function of the Federal Government that little or no prosecution can be made in acts of mob violence and denials of civil rights.

U. S. LAW "ARCHAIC"

Mr. Clark termed the present Federal laws "archaic" and in a Cambridge, Ohio speech last month, declared "The time has come when Congress may have to pass legislation to insure to all citizens the guarantees under the Constitution.

"When the Congress returns, I shall file a report pointing out the facts and outlining our experiences in these cases (lynchings). In addition, pointing out the weaknesses of the present Federal statutes in the light of these incidents and the need for legislation to protect every citizen in his civil rights."

Mr. Hubbard will play a major role in compiling the facts for presentation to the Congress.

Assigned To Study Social Conditions In South America

The Observer New Orleans, La. Sat 9-7-46

New York, Sept. 4 (NNPA).—Miss Irene Diggs of 409 Edgecombe Avenue will be the first colored woman assigned by the State Department to study social conditions in South American countries, it became known last Monday.

Miss Diggs, who has served for nine years as research assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, author and lecturer on racial problems, left last Wednesday for Montevideo, Uruguay, by plane. She said she would apply herself primarily to the history of the descendants of African slaves brought into Montevideo by slave ships. The assignment poses a research problem, she added, since records have been neglected and none are available in English.

Nine persons will be assigned to the social study in five South American countries, two each to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia, and Miss Diggs to Uruguay.

The Advertiser

In a report on its activities for the year ending Aug. 31, 1946, the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of Alabama announces formation of a staff to begin a study of the electoral process in the South. Heading this project will be Prof. V. O. Key of the Johns Hopkins University. The study will be made under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. Montgomery, Ala.

This work should prove of value to the State of Alabama, to the South at large. During recent weeks our people have been bombarded with discussions pertaining to registration methods, all centering about the most controversial amendment proposed to Alabama voters in a great while. It has become increasingly obvious that there are large gaps in our basic information about voting and registration. Far too much is founded on slim, reedy structures of assumptions and suppositions. There has been much need for detailed clarification.

At present, it is not clear to what extent or if—the Bureau of Public Administration project will undertake to study actual registration and voting processes. It may be that the particular study which has been planned will not cover registration practices in the various Southern States. Certainly it is likely, however, that information finally presented, conclusions drawn, analyses pieced together, will have bearing on these particular problems. Obviously, whether they do are not, this type of study will do much to clarify Southern voting and election processes. Mon. 11-11-46

Ignorance confronts us all. We have seen it demonstrated in the vague arguments too often presented during Boswell Amendment debates. The average citizen goes too much on assumption, and he is joined in this by his more articulate politician neighbor. But facts are the guide to real progress, and certainly we are in need of progress today. We may be disunited as to the nature of the progress we seek, but at least we can all agree that lately we have been floundering. In making this study, the University's Bureau of Public Administration once more should demonstrate its great value to the State and the people. — Birmingham Age-Herald.

Negro professor to help frame Guatemalan language

The Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A survey of the 15 Indian language-dialects of Guatemala to frame a bi-lingual Spanish and Indian language of curriculum for its elementary schools, will be made during the next 12 months by Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins, of Fisk university.

Professor of sociology and anthropology, Dr. Watkins has been selected for the project by the National Indian Institute of Guatemala, and the U. S. Department of State, in cooperation with the Inter-American Indian Institute, and the U. S. branch of the National Indian Institute. He will leave for Guatemala this week, taking a year's leave of absence from Fisk. Sat. 9-21-46

Heretofore, efforts to make Spanish the accepted language of Guatemala have failed, largely because the foreign tongue blocked the flow of thoughts associated with native words in the minds of children. The Guatemalan enterprise aims not only to integrate the Indian dialects with Spanish tongue, but to explore all phases of the underprivileged Indian's culture —economic, hygienic, social, esthetic, and administrative—which previously had been neglected.

Recognized for his ethic and linguistic research, Dr. Watkins trained at the University of Chicago, and has taught at Louisville (Ky.) Municipal college, the University of Chicago, and the Escuela Nacional de Antropologia, in Mexico City. Recently returned from a month's study of the Creole language in Haiti, he has written a grammar of Chichewa and a Bantu tongue of Birtish Central Africa. 9-21-46

Fisk Professor On Guatemala Language Plan

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-21-46

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A survey of the 15 Indian language-dialects of Guatemala in order to frame a Spanish-Indian curriculum for Guatemalan elementary schools will be made during the next 12 months by Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins of Fisk University.

Professor of sociology and anthropology, Dr. Watkins will leave for Guatemala this week on a year's leave of absence from the university. He was selected for the project by the National Indian Institute of Guatemala, and the U. S. Department of State, in cooperation with the Inter-American Institute.

The Fisk professor will work in cooperation with Guatemalan specialists, under the direction of Dr. Antonio Goubaud Carrera, head of Guatemala's Institute. Previously, efforts to make Spanish the accepted language of Guatemala have failed, largely because the foreign tongue blocked the flow of thoughts associated with native words in the minds of children.

The Guatemalan enterprise aims to integrate Indian dialects with Spanish tongue and explore all phases of the Indian's culture—economic, hygienic, social, esthetic and administrative.

Morehouse President Cancels India Trip

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-29-46

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin E. Mayes, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., this week cancelled his proposed trip to India with the American Famine Commission, created to study food conditions in India and present a plan of assistance to U. S. officials.

Henry Lieper of the Federal Council will replace Dr. Mayes.

Negro Woman Named by State Department To Trace Slaves' South American History

New York City, N. Y. Sun 8-27-46

Miss Irene Diggs of 409 Edgecombe Avenue will be the first Negro woman assigned by the State Department to study social conditions in South American countries, it became known last Monday.

Miss Diggs, who has served for nine years as research assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, author and lecturer on racial problems, will leave tomorrow for Montevideo, Uruguay, by plane. She said she would apply herself primarily to the history of the descendants of African slaves brought into Montevideo by slave ships. The assignment poses a research problem, she added, since records have been neglected and none are available in English.

A native of Monmouth, Ill., Miss Diggs is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, Atlanta University and the University of Havana. She was a Franklin D. Roosevelt Fellow of the Institute of International Education at the Cuban institution from 1943 to 1945, and received a doctorate in philosophy and letters.

Nine persons will be assigned to the social study in five South American countries, two each to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia, and Miss Diggs to Uruguay, by plane. She said she would apply herself primarily to the history of the descendants of One woman among the African slaves brought into Monte-nine is Miss Fonja Karsen, teacher video by slave ships. The assign-of German and French in the Uniment poses a research problem, versity of Puerto Rico, who will she added, since records have been go to Bogota, Colombia. neglected and none are available in English.